The Potency of Pesantren Economics: A Mapping Using R

Aisyah As-Salafiyah[1], Aam Slamet Rusydiana[2]
[1,2] *Sharia Economics Applied Research and Training (SMART), Indonesia*

The pesantren economy is currently one of the concerns of the Indonesian government, because pesantren are not only educational institutions but also have the potential to become business markets. Optimization of the role of Islamic boarding schools has been innovated in various programs, such as the Micro Waqf Bank proposed by the OJK or the Islamic Boarding School Holding launched by Bank Indonesia. The pesantren economy has also become one of the government's main instruments in developing the Islamic economy in Indonesia. This study tries to map the development of published research in the field of Islamic boarding school economics. The research was conducted using the R Biblioshiny application. The data analyzed was in the form of research publications related to the Islamic boarding school economy as many as 202 articles from 2011 to 2020. The results showed that the number of publications on the development of research results in the field of Islamic boarding schools economics had increased quite significantly, especially in the last 10 years and most of them were published in the Shirkah journal: Journal of Economics and Business and EDUKASI Journal of Religious and Religious Education Research. Other findings based on the results of *text mining*, the most researched issues related to the pesantren economy are related to the business fields carried out by pesantren, such as mini markets and trade, culinary, boarding schools/BMT, services, convection, agriculture, animal husbandry, fisheries, to the processing industry.

Keywords: Pesantren Economics; Indonesia; R

INTRODUCTION

The existence of Pesantren has a very big role in the history of the struggle of the Indonesian nation. The basis for community movement with the spirit of Islam built by Pesantren in expelling invaders. Now, Pesantren have proven their existence and work to become a dynamist in every process of national struggle and development. Its work does not only move as an Islamic educational institution but becomes an institution of struggle, social, economic, religious, cultural and preaching (Azizah, 2014).

Along with the times, pesantren have developed, both in systems and in teaching materials as well as in positions and functions. The fact is that now in addition to the main functions as above, there are also other functions that can be developed by the pesantren as the pesantren's attention to the problems faced by society. Apart from Pesantren as da'wah institutions, pesantren also have a major role in community development (Sriharini et al., 2018). The number currently reaches thousands, pesantren actually has enormous potential in the economic field. However, the potential possessed by pesantren has not been given much attention, both by the government and the pesantren itself (Nadzir, 2016).

Various scientific researches on economics in pesantren have been carried out on various topics, there are more than 200 scientific research papers published by various journals both national and international in the observation period of the last 10 years, from 2011 to 2020 which discuss the economy in pesantren . The distribution of papers on the economy of Pesantren varies each year, but tends to increase with a range of 2 to 59 papers each year. This study examines the data collection of scientific articles related to the economy of Pesantren from various published studies to describe trends in the development of Pesantren economic research in the field of graphic mapping so that it can be used as a reference for further research in the future.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Pesantren for many people are considered not to make a significant contribution to the development process. Meanwhile, religion and its apparatus are often accused of being an obstacle to development. On the contrary, several studies show that religion is a source of inspiration and value for economic revival (Salahuddin et al., 2019). One of the factors that makes pesantren not considered a significant contribution to development is the problem of resources. The basic solution to this condition is the reform of pesantren education.

Pesantren need to regularly update the learning system. If not, then optimizing the role of pesantren in economic development will not be realized. Output from pesantren will be difficult to rely on to become quality human resources (Suliswiyadi et al., 2018).

In 2015, the number of pesantren in Indonesia reached 28,961 institutions and the number of students was 4,028,660. Based on geographic position, the majority of pesantren are located in Java, accounting for 81.8% of the total pesantren. Where the students take various levels of education, from elementary to university level. Based on the place of residence, the majority of 62.47% of students are students who live in dormitories (Nasrullah et al., 2018). The need for quality human resources as a product of educational institutions, including Pesantren, will determine the existence of these institutions. The public will believe in educational institutions that are capable of producing or producing quality and weighted human resources. Pesantren which are rooted in the midst of society are very important in improving human resources. The function of Pesantren has become more strategic where the government still has limitations in the field of community empowerment (Sugandi et al., 2017).

Resources owned by pesantren are very strong social capital to carry out its role as an institution that is tasked with and responsible for shaping the civil society idealized by Islam. The wider practice of Islamic economics in the midst of the Indonesian Muslim community is part of the social engineering process to restore the glory of Islamic civilization. So that with the resources it has, pesantren has enormous potential in developing the Islamic economy (Marlina, 2014).

METHODOLOGY

Bibliometric mapping is an important research topic in the bibliometric field (Borner et al. 2003). Two distinguishable bibliometric aspects are the construction of the bibliometric map and the graphical representation of the map. In the bibliometric literature, the greatest concern is in the construction of the bibliometric map. Research related to the effects of differences in similarity measures (Ahlgren et al. 2003, Klavans and Boyack 2006a, Van Eck and Waltman 2009), and they tested with different mapping techniques (Boyack et al. 2005, Van Eck and Waltman 2007, White 2003). The graphic representation of the bibliometric map has received less attention. Although some researchers seriously study issues related to graphical representations (Chen 2003, 2006, Skupin 2004), most articles published in the bibliometric literature rely on simple graphical

representations provided by computer programs such as SPSS and Pajek.

For thumbnails containing no more than, say, 100 items, a simple graphical representation usually yields satisfactory results. However, there appears to be a trend toward larger maps (e.g., Boyack et al. 2005; Klavans and Boyack 2006b; Leydesdorff 2004; Van Eck et al. 2006, in print), and for such maps simple graphic representation is not adequate. The graphical representation of a large bibliometric map can be further improved by, for example, a zoom function, special labeling algorithms, and density metaphors. Such functionality is not included in the computer programs commonly used by bibliometric researchers. In this paper, we introduce the R Biblioshiny computer program for bibliometric mapping. This program pays special attention to the graphical representation of bibliometric maps.

This study uses paper publication data sourced from various journals with research on the economy of Pesantren. The data was collected through tracing papers in the last 10 years, to be precise from 2011 to 2020. From the search results, 202 published articles were obtained. Data in the form of the number of published papers on the economic theme of Pesantren, the most popular topics, the most popular authors, the most popular journals that contributed to publishing published articles were analyzed using R Biblioshiny software. Research using bibliometrics related to other Islamic economics and finance has been carried out by

Laila et al., (2020), Rusydiana (2021), Marlina et al., (2021), and also Rusydiana et al., (2021).

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Source

No	Document Types	Number of Articles
1	Journal article	198
2	Preprint	1
3	Proceeding	3
	TOTAL	202

Table 1: Document Types

The table above shows the number of document collections studied under the theme of Pesantren, namely a total of 202 data consisting of 3 different types of documents, with the following explanation: (1) 198 types of published journal articles, (2) types of preprinted designs (preprint) of 1 document, and (3) type of proceedings of 2 documents.

Based on the table above, it can be concluded that the documents that are most widely used as objects of study in research discussing the economy of this pesantren in the first rank are journal articles with a percentage of 98% or 198 documents. Meanwhile, the least used documents were preprinted designs with a percentage of 0.4% or 1 document. This data shows that the references used are quite valid because they come from written documents that are scientific in nature and are even dominated by published papers.

Average Citation per Year

Year	N	Mean TC per Article	Mean TC per Year	Citable Years
2011	4	2.25	0.25	9
2012	2	0.00	0.00	8
2013	4	0.00	0.00	7
2014	6	0.17	0.03	6
2015	5	0.00	0.00	5
2016	14	0.36	0.09	4
2017	46	0.11	0.04	3
2018	40	0.05	0.03	2
2019	59	0.03	0.03	1
2020	21	0.00	-	0
Total	202			

Table 2: Average Citation per Year

The table above shows the number of citations/ quotes on average per article and per year in a paper on the economy of Pesantren. This research examines documents on this theme published in a period of 10 years or from 2011 to 2020. Based on the table, it can be seen that the most published papers on the theme of Pesantren were published in 2019 with a total of 59 documents. However, the data is still temporary because 2020 has not been completed and it is still possible to add more. The collection of papers studied in this study is limited to September 2020.

Then, the highest average total citation for each article was in 2011 with an average of 2.25 citations. Interestingly, the highest average total citation per year was in 2011 as well, with an average value of 0.25. These results indicate that the paper published in 2011 was the paper most cited or cited in the theme of pesantren economics, when compared to the previous and subsequent years which experienced fluctuation.
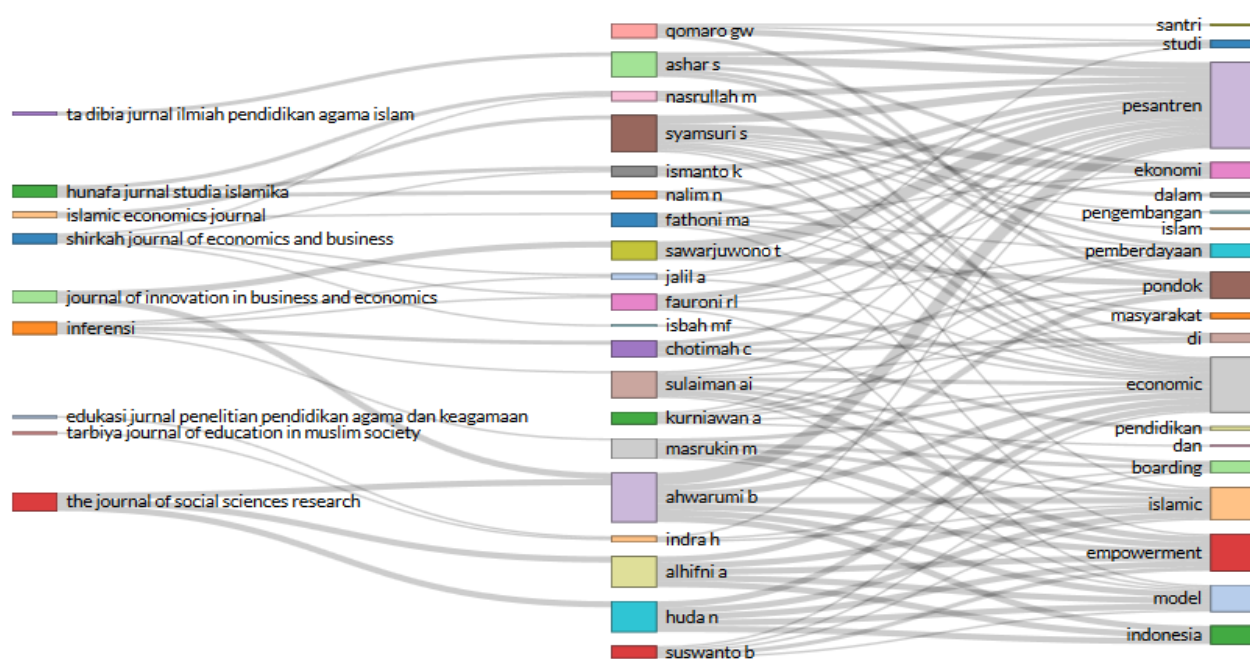
Three Fields Plot

Figure 1: Three Fields Plot

Then, the highest average total citation for each article was in 2011 with an average of 2.25 citations. Interestingly, the highest average total citation per year was in 2011 as well, with an average value of 0.25. These results indicate that the paper published in 2011 was the paper most cited or cited in the theme of pesantren economics, when compared to the previous and subsequent years which experienced fluctuation.

The first element, namely the journal. There are 9 journals indexed in the Three Fields Plot that publish papers on the theme of Pesantren, but the top journal that publishes the most papers on this theme is the journal The Journal of Social Science Research which is depicted in a red rectangle and is connected by several authors, namely Ahwarumi, Ahhifni and Huda.

The second element in the middle is the author's name. Some writers whose published journals are recognized will be associated with the previous element, but some are not indexed so they have no connection with any of the journals listed, such as Qomaro and Suswanto. In addition, each of these authors will also be associated with frequently used keyword topics on the right. There are top 20 authors listed in this plot. The size of the rectangle shows the quantity of the number of papers written by each author. In this plot, Ahwarumi B occupies the widest rectangle which shows that he wrote the most writing on the theme of Pesantren.

The third element is the keyword topic that appears the most in the paper which is the object of research. Each topic is associated with an author who uses the topic a lot. There are 19 keyword topics listed and the most frequent keyword is Pesantren, as indicated by the size of the purple rectangle that dominates the other rectangles. It also appears that the topic of this

Pesantren is used by almost all registered authors, this data is in accordance with the theme of this study, namely discussing scientific papers related to Pesantren economics. Apart from Pesantren, this plot also shows several other keywords that are widely used, such as Economic and Empowerment.
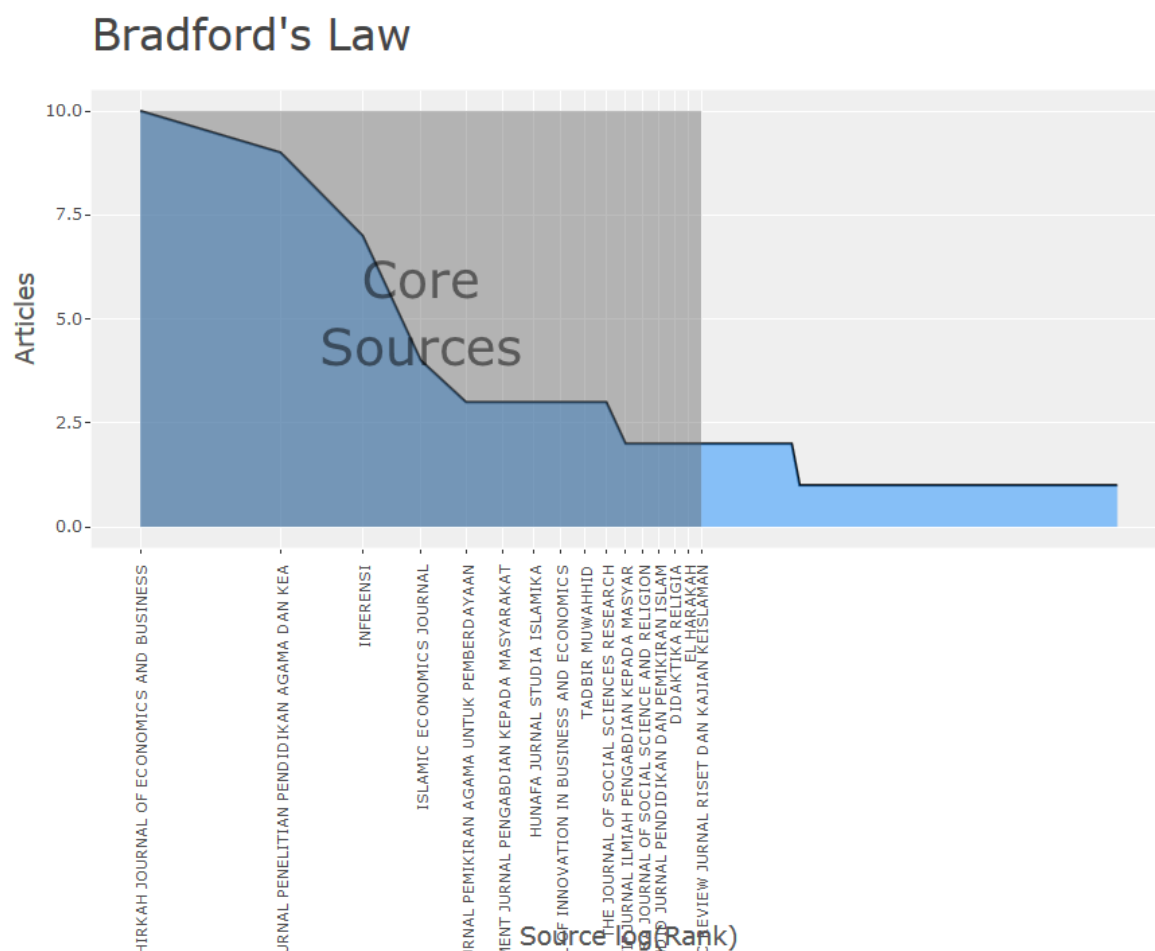
Bradford's Law

Figure 2: Bradford's Law

Next is the journal classification based on Bradford's law. Namely the classification of journals based on their productivity level by dividing them into several sections, including the core journal group, the intermediate journal group and the broad journal group. The core journal groups are indicated by shaded sections and annotated core sources. Journals that fall into this category are journals with the highest level of productivity in the subject of Pesantren economics for a specified period of time.

The top journal is Shirkah: Journal of Economics and Business with the highest quantity, which has published 10 paper documents related to the research theme, then in second place is the EDUKASI Jurnal Penelitian Pendidikan Agama dan Keagamaan, whose publication quantity is above 7.5 documents but below 10. paper document. Followed by other journals that are included in the category of core journals in the theme of Pesantren.
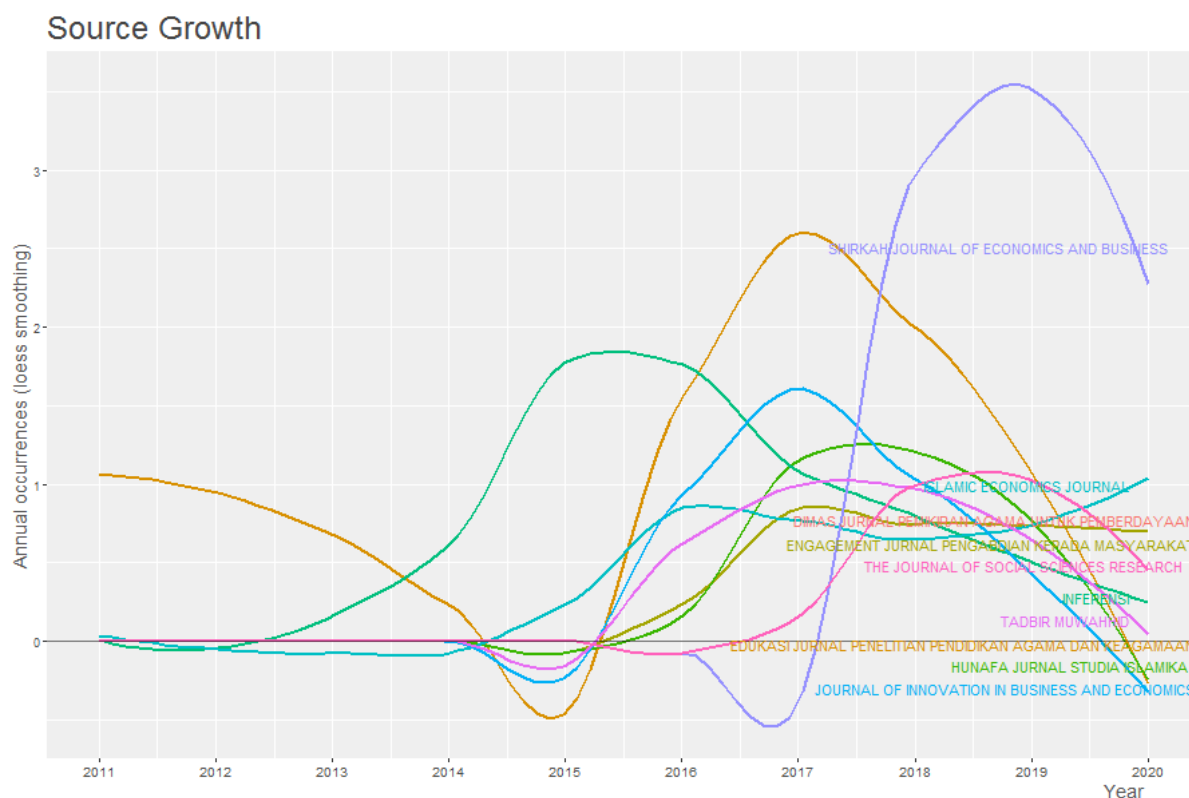
Source Growth

Figure 3: Source Growth

This study also discusses the development of journals which are the source of research documents for this Pesantren economic theme paper. The data above shows the development of the annual occurrence of each journal from 2011 to 2020, so that you can get a picture of whether the journal has increased or decreased with a curve during the research period, especially in the publication of papers on the economy of Pesantren

The picture above shows several journals that have started to develop since 2011 but have experienced a fluctuating decline and increase, including a brown line, namely EDUKASI Jurnal Penelitian Pendidikan Agama dan Keagamaan. The journals that have continued to increase significantly in the last few years since 2017, but in 2019 it has decreased is Shirkah: Journal of Economics and Business. Several other journals also experienced fluctuation and ended in decline, although not as significant as the two journals above.

Most Revelant Words

This study also calculates the relevant words used in the collection of documents that are the object of the study, there are several words with the number of occurrences between 0 and more than 150 times and the top 30 words are listed and the blue table diagram shows the comparison of the number of occurrences of each. each use of the word and its relevance to the economic theme of the pesantren.

The top word with the highest number of occurrences and most relevant to the theme of this research is 'Pesantren' with a total usage of more than 150 times and is most relevant as shown by a dark blue line diagram, the word zakat is also in accordance with the theme of Pesantren economic research, hence the dominant word that appears in the data collection under study is the word pesantren.

Furthermore, in second place is the word 'Pondok' with a quantity of occurrences of more than 50 times, but less than 100. This word is of course widely used, especially in describing pesantren as a second residence. Then in the third order the word 'di' with the same quantity as the previous word. The appearance of conjunctions in the list of word relevance that most often appear indicates that there are many mentions of the names of places or locations of pesantren in the papers studied.

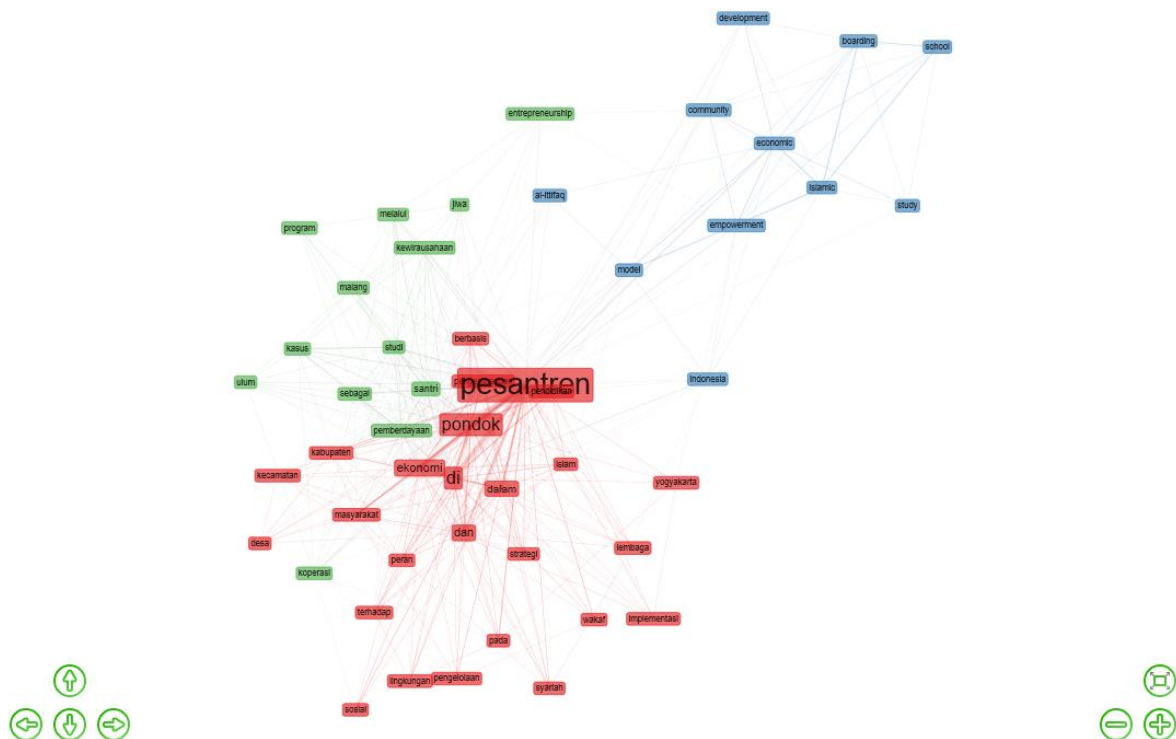**Word Cloud & Word Clustering**

Figure 4: Word Cloud

Figure 5: Word Clustering

The word cloud and word clustering above reveal a description of the words that often appear in the data collection of papers studied in different forms of Pesantren economics, but the results are the same, namely the word that most often appears in the first order, namely Pesantren, at second order is Pondok and in third place is Di.

The Word cloud displays a picture of words with various sizes according to the quantity of the number of words appearing. In terms of placement, the word cloud tends to be random, but the dominating words are placed in the middle so that they are more visible with their large size. Meanwhile, word clustering displays the words in the form of colored clusters by considering the relationship between one word and another.
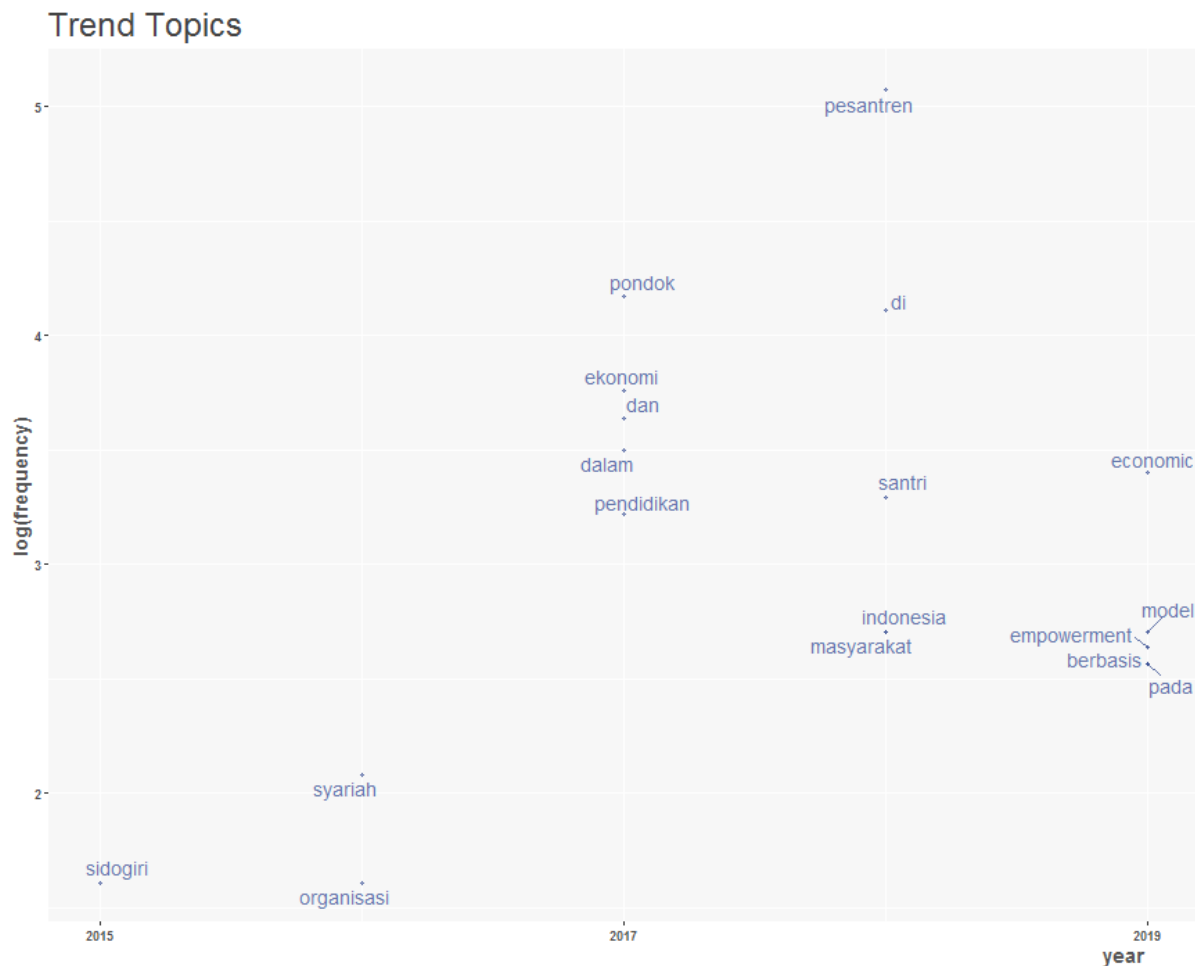
Trend Topic

Figure 6: Trend Topic

Topic trends are also a part of this research, where the picture above shows an overview of the development of topics from time to time with a division per year, so that it is known what topics have been used for a long time and what topics have been recently used. The emergence of topics is also adjusted to the frequency of the quantity of the word appearing in this research on the economic theme of this pesantren, the higher it indicates that the more words are used, and the to the right, the more recent the word is used. The development of the topic began to experience a significant increase since 2017.

Based on the data above, the topic that has been used since 2015 is 'Sidogiri' or the name of a pesantren in East Java. Then in 2016 the topic of 'Syariah' and 'Organisasi' began to emerge. Although it has been quite a while, the quantity of the two topics that have appeared below this year is still small. The topic of 'economy' began to appear in 2017 with a fairly high frequency quantity between 3 and 4. The topics that are widely used in 2020 include 'pada, berbasis, empowerment, model, economic' with different quantities, the topic 'economic' the highest by being higher.

Most 10 Cited Articles

No	Articles	Cited	Year	C/Y
1	Membangun Pemberdayaan Ekonomi Di Pesantren	28	2015	4.6
2	The Potential of Pesantren in Sustainable Rural Development : Case Study Pesantren Buntet in Rural Mertapada Kulon, Subdistrict Astana Japura, Regency Cirebon, Province West Java	16	2015	2.6
3	Preferensi Masyarakat Pesantren Terhadap Bank Syariah : Studi Kasus DKI Jakarta	14	2014	2
4	Pengembangan Ekonomi Pondok Pesantren di Jawa Barat	10	2018	3.3
5	Pemahaman Dan Respon Santri Pesantren Terhadap Perbankan Syari'ah Di Ponorogo	7	2013	0.8
6	Kinerja LKMS Dalam Mendukung Kegiatan Ekonomi Rakyat Berbasis Pesantren : Studi Pondok Pesantren Darut Tauhid dan BMT Darut Tauhid	7	2015	1.1
7	*Enhancing Innovation Roles of Pesantren Business Incubator in Pondok Pesantren Sunan Drajat*	4	2017	1
8	*Entrepreneurial Motivation in Pondok Pesantren*	4	2013	0.5
9	Pesantren dan Kemandirian Ekonomi Ekonomi Kaum Santri : Kasus Pondok Pesantren Fathiyyah Al-Idrisiyyah Tasikmalaya	4	2017	1
10	*The Role of Pondok Pesantren in Encountering Asean Economic Community (AEC)*	3	2016	0.6

Table 3: Most Cited Articles

The first top article in the order of articles with the most citations, namely 28 citations, is occupied by a paper with the title 'Membangun Pemberdayaan Ekonomi di Pesantren' written by Nadzir (2015). This paper discusses the role of pesantren in empowering people in all fields, including economics. This is a challenge for Pesantren, which must change the method of preaching oral bil things to da'wah bil hal in society.

The article with the second highest number of citations is the article entitled "The Potential of Pesantren in Sustainable Rural Development: Case Study of Buntet Pesantren in Rural Mertapada Kulon, Subdistrict Astana Japura, Regency Cirebon, Province West Java' with 16 citations written by Fatimatuzzahroh, et al. (2015). This study analyzes the potential of the pesantren, with the object of study at the Buntet pesantren. The results show that pesantren have potential in the social, economic and environmental activities and are able to build an independent culture.

The third article with a total of 14 citations written by Noor & Sanrego (2014) with the title 'Preferensi Masyarakat Pesantren Terhadap Bank Syariah: Studi Kasus DKI Jakarta' which discusses the preferences of pesantren communities towards Islamic banks in DKI Jakarta. The results showed that knowledge and access had a positive influence on the pesantren community, while professionalism and facilities had a negative effect, this indicates that there is a need for better literacy about Islamic banks to the pesantren community.
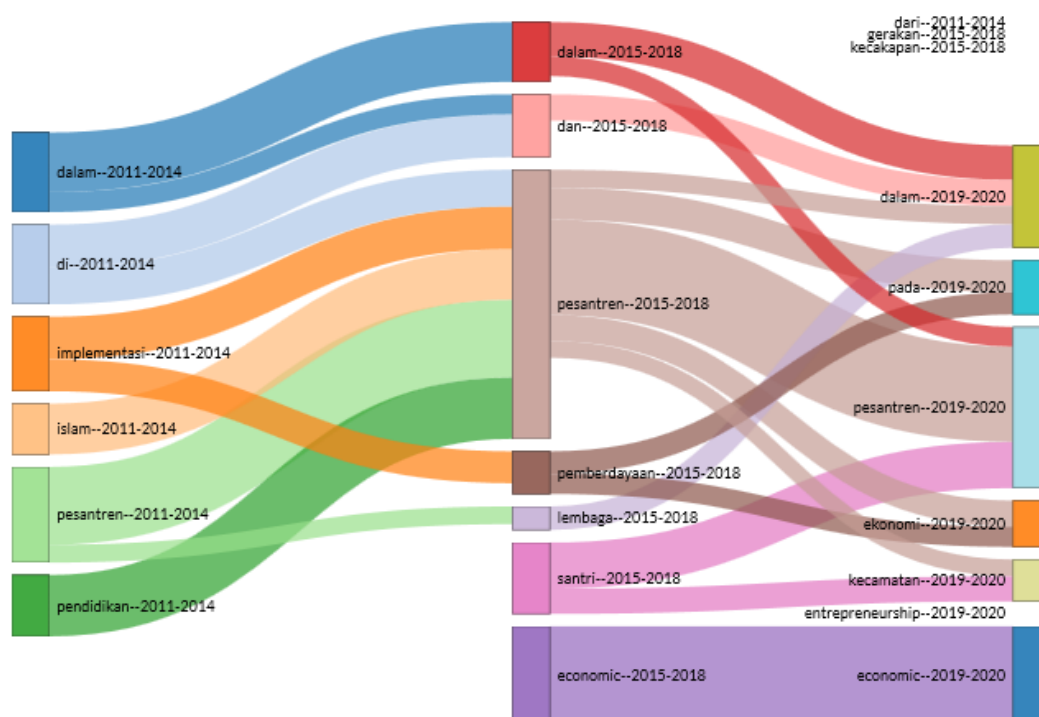
Thematic Evolution

Figure 7: Thematic Evolution

The themes used in papers that are the object of research continue to change, especially from papers that have recently been published when compared to papers that have been published for a long time. The evolution of the theme is shown in the image above. Although the theme of this research is pesantren economics, this data shows several sub-themes that are widely used. The left side shows some of the themes that are widely used from 2011 to 2014, there are 6 listed themes with different sizes depending on the quantity of use of the theme. The theme "Pesantren" since its inception has occupied the first position.

The second or middle part shows several themes that are widely used from 2015 to 2018. Some of the themes that have emerged during this period are an evolution from the previously used themes and have a connection in their content, for example the theme 'pemberdayaan' emerged as a form of revolution from the theme 'implementasi', this indicates that research using the theme of empowerment is an extension of the research on implementation themes in previous research. In this section, the most widely used theme is pesantren and the economic theme is starting to emerge.

The third or right section shows the most recently used themes in the period between 2019 and 2020. There are 6 listed themes, where all themes are an evolution of the themes that appeared in the previous period which are an extension of several themes as shown below. indicated by colorful grooves.
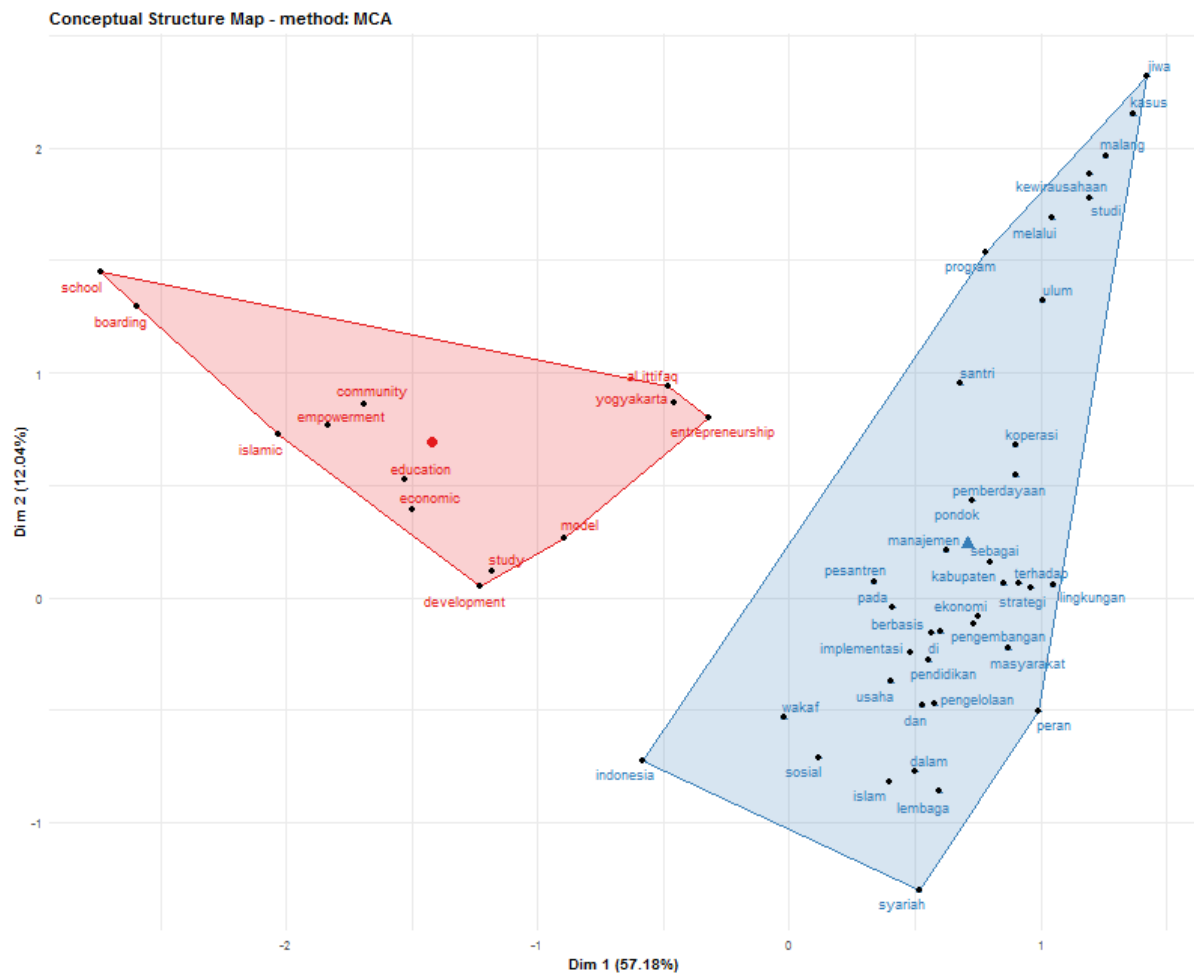
Conceptual Structure Map

Figure 8: Conceptual Structure Map

This study also describes a conceptual structure map or map of the contextual structure of each word that often appears in research papers on the theme of Pesantren by dividing them based on mapping the relationship between one word and another through area mapping. Each word is placed according to the values of Dim 1 and Dim 2 so as to produce a mapping between words whose values do not differ much.

In this data, there are 2 parts of the area which are divided, namely the red area and the blue area, each area contains words that are related to each other. Based on the picture above, the blue area shows the number and variety of words included in it, this shows that many research papers connect between the words listed in this area.
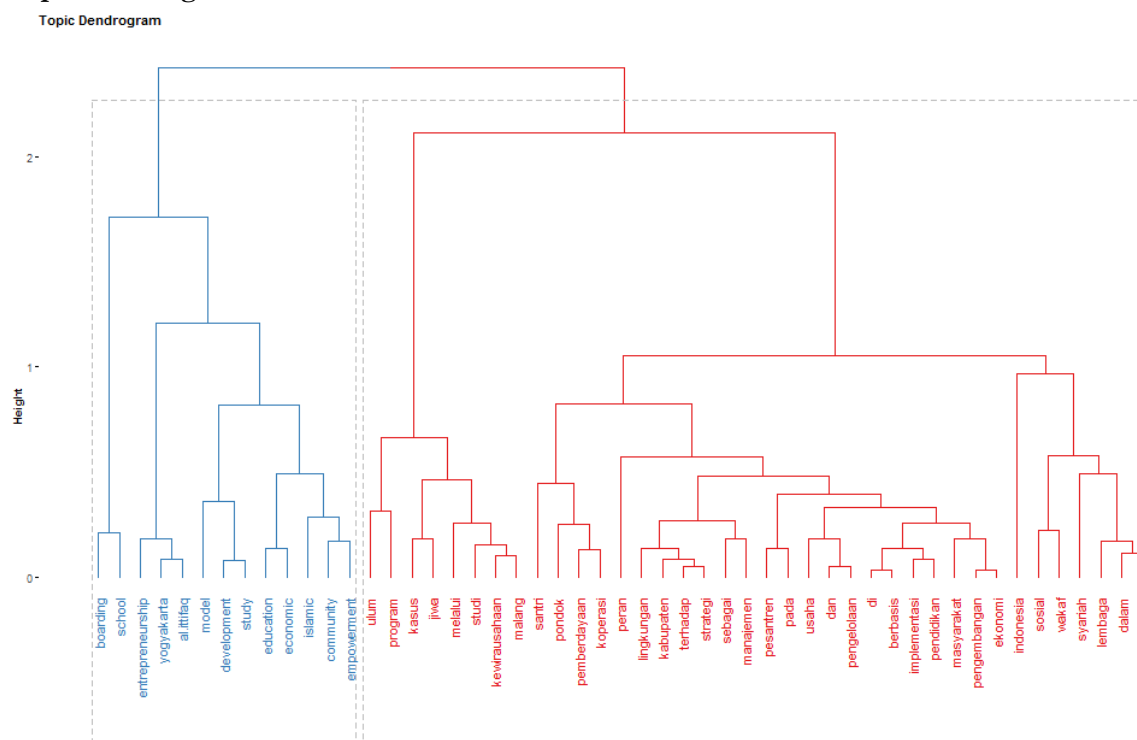
Topic Dendrogram

Figure 9: Topic Dendrogram

Next is a dendrogram tree diagram showing the most widely used topics and their relation to other topics as well as a classification of these topics depicted in different colors. The representation of the dendrogram diagram is often used in various contexts, for example in the hierarchy of grouping, this diangram describes the distribution of the linkages between elements in groups resulting from software analysis. This grouping is also arranged in such a way as to consider the height of the coordination line between topics and between clusters.

This diagram shows there are 2 classifications of topics, namely topics in red and topics in blue, this shows that the relationship between topics in the deep blue classification and topics in red classification. Each of them is further divided into several clusters, each cluster is further divided into several sub-clusters, and so on until the topic used, several topics are part of one cluster, indicating that there is a relationship between the two in research papers on the economic theme of pesantren in recent years.
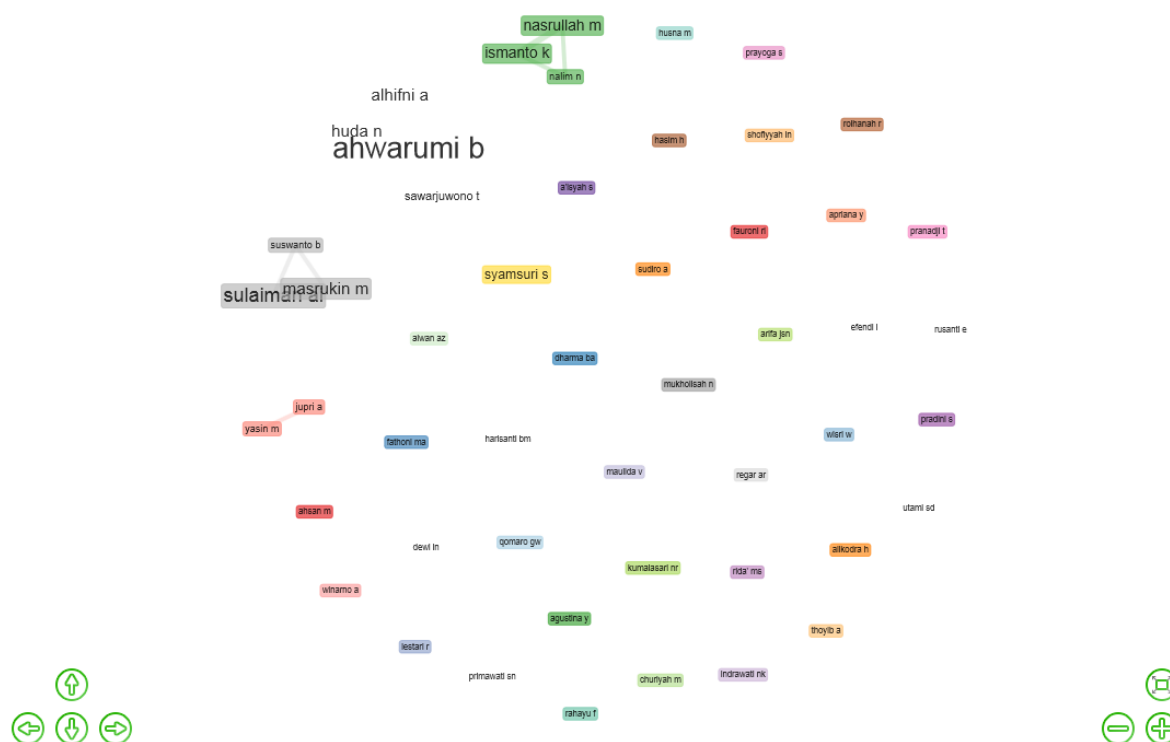
Collaboration Network

Figure 10: Collaboration Network

Furthermore, namely the collaboration network, or a collaboration network between the authors of a paper on the theme of Pesantren. In the picture above, you can see that some of the names of the authors are displayed and some are related and some are not. The relationship between the authors is shown by clusters of color equations and lines between one name and another. The size of each square also indicates the quantity of papers published on this theme.

The data above shows a collaboration between the 4 clusters of authors. The first cluster is green, then white, gray and peach indicating collaboration between several of the listed authors. The authors who are not related and indexed in the data above show that there is no collaboration between the authors and other authors in making papers related to the economic theme of Pesantren.

FINDINGS

Based on the results of the bibliometrics above, there is a lot of information about the development of Pesantren economic research trends during the last 10 years. In addition, there are several findings related to the economy of Pesantren in East Java, where research conducted by Hamidi et al. (2000) who examined the perceptions and attitudes of the santri community in East Java found that the perception of the santri

community in East Java towards the economy and Islamic finance tended to be positive, both those who were customers of Islamic banks and those who were not customers of Islamic banks, so that the economic potential of Pesantren in East Java potential to continue to be optimized (Noor & Sanrego, 2011).

In addition, according to a report from Bank Indonesia in the Roadmap for the Development of Pesantren Economic Independence, East Java also has very good economic potential for Pesantren (Rosyadi & Suaidy, 2015), where businesses in Pesantren have begun to organize because East Java has carried out capacity building. for the acceleration of the pesantren economy (Himam & Umam, 2018). In addition, a regional holding has been formed, has the second highest number of Pesantren after West Java, as well as a large number of santri: mukim and the highest number of santri / students in Indonesia as well as being the location for old pesantren and patrons in Indonesia (Bank Indonesia, 2019). Therefore, Bank Indonesia initiated the innovation of Pesantren that are spread throughout Indonesia by forming a holding company so that business collaboration can be established between Pesantren throughout Indonesia.

In establishing the mapping, Bank Indonesia targets 76 Pesantren to partner with this pesantren holding with the following proportions: (1) West Java

with 19 pesantren, (2) Central Java with 17 Pesantren, (3) East Java with 18 pesantren, (4) Sumatra with 10 Pesantren, and (5) Eastern Indonesia with 12 Pesantren. The internal pesantren business holding model will later be able to engage in several fields, including mini markets and trade, culinary, kopontren / BMT, services, convection, agriculture, livestock, fisheries, to the processing industry (Suyatman, 2017). Among the pesantren in East Java that have become a pilot in the pesantren's economic and business activities, namely Darussalam Gontor, which develops an economy based on the real sector, agriculture and plantations (Bahroni, 2012). Pesantren Sidogiri Pasuruan based on the economy of Pesantren (Kopontren), Baitul Mal Wattamwil, Sharia Rural Banks (BPRS) and the real sector (Nadzir, 2016), as well as Pesantren Al-Amin Sumenep based on agribusiness and retail business.

In 2004, the Pekapontren Team found that out of a total of 28,961 Pesantren, there are a number of pesantren that are characterized by entrepreneurial development, 1,529 pesantren are developing agriculture and agribusiness, 404 pesantren are developing the industrial sector, 111 Pesantren in the trade sector and 41 Pesantren developing the maritime and fisheries economy. This data then shows the great potential that exists in the pesantren economy (Lugina, 2017), especially pesantren in East Java because they already have many pilot pesantren that have implemented the economic empowerment of Pesantren.

In addition, the economic empowerment of Pesantren has begun to become a major concern for the government as conveyed by the vice president of Indonesia, KH. Ma'ruf Amin in one of the interviews Sharia Economic Talk: Advancing Indonesia as the Center for the World Sharia Economy. He stated that one of the supports for the pesantren economy is through an institution called the Micro Waqf Bank. Bank Wakaf Mikro (BWM) is an institution that was born in 2017 based on the initiation of the Financial Services Authority (OJK) and the National Amil Zakat Institute (Laznas), this institution aims to encourage economic growth through access to capital for the micro, small to medium business sector in Indonesia (Balqis & Sartono, 2020), providing access to public finance, namely financing at the micro level by BWM, is expected to make it easier for MSME players to continue running their business without being constrained by capital problems.

Based on all the explanations above, it is found that pesantren have resources that are inseparable from the social system of the Indonesian Muslim community so that it has the potential to optimize its role in developing the Islamic economy either as agents of social change, business laboratories or centers of sharia economic education in Indonesia (Marlina, 2014). Pesantren also have a role in contributing, either directly or indirectly, in shaping civil society that is economically and socially empowered (Halim, 2017). Optimizing the role of Pesantren in the economic sector certainly requires a lot of further research to produce various innovations and practical ideas that can help scientific development, improve systems and prepare quality human resources so that the pesantren community has an entrepreneurial and professional spirit and is able to empower the pesantren economy in the future (Syakur, 2009).

CONCLUSION

The focus of this research is to try to find out how far the economic theme of Pesantren has been developed in research, especially related to Islamic economic and financial research in the world. The results show that there is an increase in the number of paper publications each year during the research period, especially the last 10 years. The highest number of Pesantren economic theme papers was in 2019 with 59 papers and the least was in 2012 with 2 papers. Issues related to the pesantren economy that are most researched are related to the business fields carried out by pesantren, such as mini markets and trade, culinary, BMT, services, convection, agriculture, animal husbandry, fisheries, to the processing industry.

Keywords that are most widely used in papers which are the object of research are 'Pesantren', 'Pondok', and 'Ekonomi'. The most popular author who wrote a published paper on the economic theme of Pesantren was Ahwarumi B. The most productive journal in publishing was Shirkah: Journal of Economics and Business, followed by EDUKASI Jurnal Penelitian Pendidikan Agama dan Keagamaan. Furthermore, the most cited paper is the paper entitled 'Membangun Pemberdayaan Ekonomi di Pesantren' written by Nadzir (2015).

It should be noted that the purpose of this study is to present an overview of the research trends on the economic theme of Pesantren, but the limitation has only been in the last ten years. Although the research has been carried out using specific bibliometric indicators so that readers get a general representation of the most significant data trends in the economic theme paper of Pesantren, the results presented are still dynamic and may change over time with new emerging trends or

increasing and diminishing variables in this theme further.

REFERENCES

Azizah, S. N. (2014). Pengelolaan Unit Usaha Pesantren Berbasis Ekoproteksi. Ekbisi, IX(1907–9109), 104.

Bahroni, I. (2012). Streamlining Education Institution Through Waqf Enlargement: An Experience of Gontor System. In At-Ta'dib (Vol. 7, Issue 2). https://doi.org/10.21111/AT-TADIB.V7I2.79

Balqis, W. G., & Sartono, T. (2020). Bank Wakaf Mikro Sebagai Sarana Pemberdayaan Pada Usaha Mikro, Kecil Dan Menengah. Jurisdictie, 10(2), 215. https://doi.org/10.18860/j.v10i2.7380

Bank Indonesia. (2019). Model Holding Bisnis Pondok Pesantren.

Halim, W. (2017). Peran Pesantren Dalam Wacana Dan Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Madani. AKADEMIKA: Jurnal Pemikiran Islam, 22(2), 191. https://doi.org/10.32332/akademika.v22i2.976

Hamidi, J., Hamidah, S., Sukarmi, Sihabuddin, Hendrawati, L., & Kusumaningrum, A. (2000). Persepsi dan sikap masyarakat santri jawa timur terhadap bank syariah. Bank Indonesia, Jakarta.

Himam, N. S., & Umam, K. (2018). Modelling Sukuk waqf For Pesantren Economic development. Journal of Islamic Economics and Philanthropy (JIEP), 1(3), 1–23. https://doi.org/http://dx.doi.org/10.21111/jiep.v1i3.2556

Laila, N., Rusydiana, A. S., Irfany, M.I., Imron, H. R., Srisusilawati, P., & Taqi, M. (2020). Energy Economics in Islamic Countries: A Bibliometric Revi. International Journal on Energy Economics and Policy, 11(2), 88-95.

Lugina, U. (2017). Pengembangan Ekonomi Pondok Pesantren di Jawa Barat. Risalah, Jurnal Pendidikan Dan Studi Islam, 4(1), 53–64. https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.1227465

Marlina. (2014). Potensi Pesantren dalam Pengembangan Ekonomi Syariah. Hukum Islam, 12(1), 117–134.

Marlina, L., Rusydiana, A. S., Hidayat, P., & Firdaus, N. (2021). Twenty years of Islamic banking in Indonesia: A biblioshiny application. Library Philosophy and Practice (e-journal), 4999.

Nadzir, M. (2016). Membangun Pemberdayaan Ekonomi Di Pesantren. Economica: Jurnal Ekonomi Islam, 6(1), 37. https://doi.org/10.21580/economica.2015.6.1.785

Nasrullah, M., Ismanto, K., & Nalim. (2018). Economic Independence of Pesantren : The Study at Pekalongan Region. Hunafa : Jurnal Studia Islamika, 15(2), 251–272. https://doi.org/10.1017/CBO9781107415324.004

Noor, F., & Sanrego, Y. D. (2011). Preferensi Masyarakat Pesantren terhadap Bank Syariah (Studi Kasus DKI Jakarta). TAZKIA Islamic Business and Finance Review, 65–79.

Rosyadi, S. S. dan I., & Suaidy, M. Z. (2015). Dakwah bil Hal Pesantren Walisongo Ngabar Ponorogo Jawa Timur dalam Pemberdayaan Ekonomi Masyarakat Tahun 2013-2014. PROFETIKA Jurnal Studi Islam, 16(1), 26–49.

Rusydiana, A. S. (2021). Bibliometric analysis of journals, authors, and topics related to COVID-19 and Islamic finance listed in the Dimensions database by Biblioshiny. Science Editing, 8(1), 72-78.

Rusydiana, A. S., Sanrego, Y. D., & Pratomo, W. A. (2021). Mathematical modeling on Islamic economics and finance: A scientometric. Library Philosophy and Practice (e-journal), 4834.

Salahuddin, M., Nurhilaliati, & Arifin, Z. (2019). Enterpreneurship and Economics of Pesantrens in Lombok Island. Shirkah: Journal of Economics and Business, 4(2), 203–229.

Sriharini, Suhud, M. A., Suyanto, & Rahmat, A. (2018). Empowerment Based on Pesantren by Putting Forward Local Wisdom , Local Potency to Build People to Realize Civil Society. European Journal of Business and Management, 10(9), 17–22.

Sugandi, A., Tanjung, H., & Rusli, R. (2017). Peran Pondok Pesantren (Ponpes) Modern Dalam Pemberdayaan Ekonomi Masyarakat. Tadbir Muwahhid, 1(2), 99–115.

Suliswiyadi, Kurnia, M., Miswanto, A., & Nugroho, I. (2018). Entrepreneurship education model of pesantren based on theopreneurship. Opcion, 34(86), 2229–2240.

Suyatman, U. (2017). Pesantren dan Kemandirian Ekonomi Ekonomi Kaum Santri (Kasus Pondok Pesantren Fathiyyah Al-Idrisiyyah Tasikmalaya) Ujang Suyatman Fakultas Adab dan Humaniora UIN SGD Bandung. Al Tsaqafa, 14(2), 303–313.

Syakur, A. (2009). Optimalisasi Peran Pesantren Dalam Pengembangan Ekonomi Syari'ah. Iqtishoduna, 4(3). https://doi.org/10.18860/iq.v4i3.305